

AUGUST

Admission of California.

As we anticipated, the bill for the admission of California passed the Senate of the United States on the 12th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1850, with the limits prescribed in the constitution by the people of that country in a revolutionary Convention assembled. We have thus formally put the fact upon record, as we believe it will form an important, perhaps the most important epoch in the history of the United States. Should it pass the House in this form, we will not undertake to predict the consequences that will follow; but we will say, in the truly eloquent and burning language of that whole-souled and noble patriot, John C. Calhoun, that "the Southern people would not submit to the admission of a slave State; and that they would be slaves themselves, that they could be reconciled to a condition where to submit to disgrace was prudence, and to be contemptible a necessity."

It will be seen that there are six traitors to the South among the yeas, and not one solitary Northern man for us.

Truly may it be said; that we have ourselves alone to depend on; and that too with reason in our own camp. Let them be branded with a mark as deep and deliable as that of Cain, that they may be known, to the scorn and the hiss of all patriots as they pass along—their memories may be held in loathing by all posterity.

Upon the passage of the Bill, Mr. Ewing called for the yeas and nays; they were ordered, and are as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Baldwin, Bell, Benton, Brindley, Bright, Cass, Chase, Cooper, Davis of Massachusetts, Dickinson, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Ewing, Felch, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Houston, Jones, Miller, Norris, Phelps, Seward, Shields, Smith, Spruance, Sturgeon, Underwood, Upham, Wales, Walker, Whitcomb and Winthrop—34.

NAYS—Messrs. Atchison, Barnwell, Berrien, Butler, Clemens, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Foote, Hunter, King, Mason, Morton, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Soule, Turney and Yulee—18.

Romance in Real Life.

BY LAURIE TODD.

In New York in 1836, my store was in Maiden Lane, within three doors of the store of John Mowatt, an extensive dealer in shoes. His foreman was J. Peluse, who sat behind the counter stitching shoes and waiting on customers as they stepped in. One day a corpse was found on the dock at the foot of the street. The coroner took the juryman from the neighborhood; and among them John Mowatt and his foreman, Peluse. The corpse lay on a table in the room. Some of the juryman looked at the corpse, as soon as John Peluse looked at the corpse, he started, turned pale, and looked as if going to faint. He called, however, but his subsequent movements occasioned some curious remarks. The jury having rendered a verdict of death by drowning, were discharged. Mowatt turned round to look for his foreman, but, behold, he was not there. We stepped out of doors and saw him high up the street, on a half run, with his quick, light, turned a corner. All sorts of inquiries were made, but nothing could be heard of him. This with him turning pale at the first view of the corpse occasioned some strange surmises among the jurors for many days afterwards. John Mowatt was a bachelor of thirty-five, and John Peluse had seen about thirty summers.

On a certain day, about a month thereafter, a lady in deep mourning stepped into Mowatt's store and asked for a pair of shoes. While John was trying on the shoe fitted, the lady inquired—

"You had a man in your store, John Peluse by name—what is become of him?"

"Yes," says Mowatt, "but what has become of him I would give a good deal to learn." He then related the story as above stated.

"Strange," replied the lady. "And you have not seen him since?"

"No," replied Mowatt, "I have not seen him since."

"Yes, you have seen him," replied the lady.

"Certainly," said Mowatt, "would not contradict a lady of your appearance but I have not seen him to my knowledge."

"Well, then," says she, "I am John Peluse; and that subject on whom we held the jury, was the corpse of my husband. My family name is Randall. I was born in Philadelphia. I married (against the wishes of my parents) John Mowatt, a shrewd, industrious man, by trade a shoemaker. We lived happily together for two years. He took to drinking, neglecting his business, and once struck me, while in liquor. We had no children, and I resolved, while we were sitting alone together, to learn his trade and leave him. I soon made a passable shoe, when I assumed male attire, came to New York, and you gave me work as a journeyman. The rest you know."

John told the present narrator some days after, that on hearing this, he was dumfounded.

"Well, madam," says John, "what are your plans for the future?"

Says she, "I have not formed my plan."

"Well," says John, "I liked you as a journeyman, and when my foreman was pleased, suppose we now go into partnership for life?"

In forty-eight hours thereafter they were married. She was a fine looking woman, and might have passed for twenty-five.

This, perhaps, is the first instance on record of a woman sitting as coroner's juryman on the corpse of her husband. The above is a simple tale of truth. I was witness to all the facts.

The Fatal Receipt.

The week had been marked by the death of one of the most leading characters in the empire, whose early life was a continued series of struggles

against misfortune, and who had ended by leading a captive and enchaining her to his side. Father she had led him through every danger, sorrow, crime, and his rapid rise had indeed, at one time fixed upon him the murder of his own son—many people believe his guilt even to this day, and those who, like himself, have placed their whole stake upon the attainment of wealth upon commercial honor and influence—are forced not only to the deed, but even to defend it. Napoleon's war in Spain is all in question, had not the contract for the supplies of food for the troops, upon which he founded his hopes of speedy and splendid fortune.

The deposits at that time were compelled to be immense, in order to deter needy speculators from entering into competition; but as the gains were known to be enormous likewise, speculators were always capable of producing the sum required. By dint of much effort, and using every resource in his power, M. O.—had succeeded in gathering together the deposits which was placed in the hands of a banker before the opening of the contract.

His was the lowest tender, and he was accordingly pronounced the successful competitor, to the very great despair of his rivals, who judge his character sufficiently to know that if once he got his foot into the stirrups he would not be long in riding over their necks. Judge, then, of his consternation upon being informed that his contract was broken by his non-fulfilment of the agreement concerning the deposits, and that more than half the sum required by the regulations, remained in the banker's hands.

A draft was handed in, by which the greater part of the money originally deposited had been drawn out the day before. Suspicion immediately fell upon the eldest son of the contractor, a wild, dissipated young man, who had already given him much unnecessary extravagance. The father immediately sent for him into his study, and accused him of the forgery. "Is this your writing?" said he, without taking his eyes from the young man who turned pale as he beheld the signature appended to the check.

"It is," he replied, in a very low and trembling voice. "You paid this yourself?" said the father. "I did," was the dogged reply of the youth. Then, taking the receipt, he showed the wretched parent, as he drew a loaded pistol from his pocket, and shot his son dead upon the spot.

The youth fell without a groan upon the carpet, and O.—with the same stoic firmness which had compelled him to commit the crime, immediately rang the bell, and ordered the servant to go and fetch the guard to take him into custody. He was conveyed to the Abbey, and as soon as Fouche became apprised of the catastrophe, he went to seek the Emperor. Napoleon was much agitated at the news; he felt that O.—was a man after his own heart, and one upon whom he could rely for the removal of all his difficulties. He paced the room for some moments with folded arms, and then he slowly and hurriedly crossed the floor. "It is a tragedy," said he at length, as he scratched his head as was wont when embarrassed in his mind. "This is a bad job for O.—but we must bring in suicide, and he must execute our contract for nothing."

As the verdict was pronounced, so was it executed. O.—furnished the forage without payment, and became one of the richest men in Europe. He has died, it is said, possessed of seventy millions—he died at a good old age, it is eighty-four years can be called anything good. He has died in his bed, a green, satin bed, with a gold bullion fringe and tassels—all his kind friends and relatives surrounding him, and his children's children (he has other sons) gathered about the room. The priests were there too, in their dresses and decorations depremiere classes, as they always are when a rich man dies; and he confessed and obtained absolution, and breathed his last in peace; and yet, somehow, no one envied him his solitary thoughts when living; nor the memory he has left behind.

Paris Correspondence of the Boston Atlas.

Ministering Spirits.

We are told of "ministering spirits," by the lips of a poor lie, and it were a sacrifice to doubt their mission. But they come never to torment or terrify—they hold no communion with the eye or ear of sense. In that solemn hour, when the soul hovers half way between two worlds, when the veil of earthly vision grows transparent with the dawning light of eternity, it may be—thus be—that revealing through that veil are sometimes given.

A little girl in a family of my acquaintance, a lovely and precious child, lost her mother at an age too early to fix the loved features in her remembrance. She was frail as a beautiful; and as the bud of her heart unfolded, it seems, as if won by that mother's prayers, to turn instinctively heavenward. The sweet, conscientious, and prayer-loving child was the idol of the bereaved family.

But she died away early. She would lie upon the lap of the friend who took a mother's kind care of her, and wind one wasted arm about her neck, would say, "Now tell me about my mamma!" And when the old tale was being repeated, she would ask, softly, "Take me into the parlor, I want to see my mamma!" The request was never refused; and the affectionate sick child would lie for hours, contentedly gazing on her mother's portrait. But

"And when she grew, and wearily bearing all her pains so meekly. That to them she still grew dearer. As the first dawn of dawn came near."

The neighbors assembled to see the little child die. The dew of death was already on the flower, as the life-sun was going down. The little chest heaved faintly—spasmodically.

"Do you know me, darling?" sobbed, close in her ear, the voice that was dead, but it awoke no answer. All at once a brightness, as far as from the waicse continued series of struggles

orless countenance. The eyelids flash open, the lips parted, the war, purging hands flew up, in the little one's last impulsive effort, as she looked piercingly into the far above.

"Mother!" she cried, with surprise and transport in her tone—and passed with that breath to her mother's bosom.

Said a distinguished divine, who was present at the death of the child, "I could not but be struck by the beauty of the child's countenance, and the purity of her hands, and the little one's last impulsive effort, as she looked piercingly into the far above."

The battle in Schleswig—By Cambria, you will have learned that the Danish and Holstein force were on the eve of a conflict. The two armies met on the 25th instant, at a place called Idstedt, about an hour's ride from the town of Schleswig, and after a general engagement, which lasted uninterruptedly for several hours, and in its early stages seemed likely to result in a victory by the Germans, the Danes became masters of the field. The numbers on the side of the Danes are said to have been 40,000, while the Schleswig-Holstein army amounted only to 3,000. To this disparity the result was altogether owing. After repelling the attacks of the Danes throughout the entire day, the exhausted German army was at length overpowered by a reserve of fresh troops. The losses on both sides are at present matter of vague conjecture, but they have been estimated at 3000 on the side of the Holsteiners, and a still larger number on the side of the Danes. The battle, therefore, will stand among the most severe ones upon record.

It appears that the retreat of the Schleswig-Holstein army was conducted in a very masterly manner, and that they have scarcely lost any part of their artillery. They still number nearly 25,000 men, and at the last accounts were taking up a position between the Witzensee and the Eyder. The towns of Schleswig and Eckenforde have both been occupied by the Danes; the last hold, therefore, of the Germans in the Duchy of Schleswig has been lost and the contest it continued is likely hereafter to be carried on to Holstein. A report has been received to day that the Danish general has offered a truce of three days to Gen. Willisen, which has been refused. This looks as if the latter General still felt the chance of continuing the war to be by no means hopeless.

Domestic and Commercial Affairs, &c.

The prorogation of Parliament is expected to take place upon the 16th of August, and the Queen will leave London on a visit to Scotland on the 20th.

The prospects of the harvest are very favorable. Heavy rains have recently, occasioned some anxiety, but the weather now presents more settled appearance. In about 10 days reaping will become general. The bad reports concerning the Irish potato crops have turned out, as was anticipated, to be for the most part untrue.

The cotton market this week has opened buoyantly.

Consuls at the last date were as follows:—

Mr. Copway, the well known Indian chief, who was elected delegate to the Congress at Frankfurt, had delivered public addresses in Liverpool with great success.

Greece.

FINAL ADJUSTMENT OF THE GREEK DIFFERENCE.—Dispatches of the 25th instant from Marseilles, give the following news: The drafts of convention destined to close the difference between the English and Greek governments were signed at Athens on the 18th of July, in presence of the Representatives of France. The Greek Government accepted it with alacrity.

The Turkish squadron, which was seen on the 25th instant, clearing out of the Archipelago, and making South, is bound for Bosnia, in consequence of the troubles which have broken out there.

Miscellaneous.

M. de Lamartine and his two companions, M. M. Champenex and Chamborn, says a letter from Constantinople, had been very handsomely received by the Sultan. The same letter says that the Ottoman Porte has notified the refugees at Schumla, that such of them as were willing to emigrate to America, will receive passports and a sum of 1,000 piastres (about 270l. in aid of their journey; but those who wish to remain must not expect any more pecuniary assistance from the Government.

The marriage of Count Montemolin, son of Don Carlos, to a sister of the King of Naples, was mentioned in our last advice.

Mr. Smith O'Brien is to be removed from Maria Island to Port Arthur, where arrangements are being made for his reception, intercourse being restricted to the visiting magistrate, the superintendent, officer and guard.

The Chateaux de Meaudon, near Paris, is being prepared for Abd-el-Kader, who is to be transferred there from Amboise, where he is at present confined.

Five children at a birth.—We are informed by a correspondent that the wife of a man named John P.—, residing near Little Falls, was on Monday, July 22d, safely delivered of five children at a birth, all boys, and that they were all well. Bear this who can.

Albany Express.

The wheat crop of four of the largest grain growing States in the Union—Indiana, Michigan, Ohio and Iowa—is said to be of equal quantity and quality to that of any preceding year. It is said that the surplus crop of Michigan will more than double the largest yield ever produced to that State.

Curious Epitaph.

Here lies John Trollop.

Who made these stones to roll up.

When the Almighty took his soul up.

His body went to fill this hole up.

THE REPUBLICAN

Jacksonville, Alabama.

Tuesday, August 27, 1850.

Rail Road Convention.

We are unable to lay before our

the entire proceedings of the

of Stockholders of the Ala-

River Railroad Company, held

the 31st inst. at Shelby Springs,

will do so, as soon as a copy can be

procured. We have learned through

some of the witnesses who were present,

that the Convention was organized

calling James Isbell of Talladega to the

chair.—A committee was appointed to

select permanent officers for the Con-

vention.—The Committee recommended

for President the Hon. Thos. A. Walk-

er, for Vice Presidents, Mr. Cowan of

Cherokee, E. T. Smith of Benton, Pope

of Talladega, King of Shelby, Weaver

of Dallas.—For Secretaries, Col. Wm.

Sewall of Dallas.—Wm. H. Forney of

Benton, & A. K. Calhoun of Bibb.

The Engineer made a full report up-

on one of the routes surveyed, and it

was thought would be able to make a

complete report upon the different sur-

veys in September. The route report-

ed is not known to any but the Engi-

neers save that it commences at Selma,

runs via Montevallo to the town of Tal-

ladge, thence to Gadsden. The cost is

estimated to be Thirteen Thousand

Dollars per mile for a 1st grade road.

The Convention recommended to the

Directors the completion of the Road in

three years, also the letting out con-

tract to Stockholders, to the lowest best

bidder—if it should, after a fair trial

appear to the Directors that the road could

not be completed within three years

through the above ways, then it is left

discretionary with the Directors to hire

or purchase slaves. A proposition was

made by Moore & Goode of this County

to furnish the Company with Ala-

bama Iron at \$60 per ton and take one

half in Stock provided the Company ad-

vanced \$100,000.—This proposition met

with a favorable reception by the con-

vention, leaving it to the discretion of

the Directors to accept or reject it.

Upon summing up the books it was found

that about \$1,200,000 of Stock has al-

ready been subscribed—it is thought

that a 2nd grade Road would cost about

\$1,500,000—and that a Road of this

character would be equal to any in the

South.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTIONS.—Modern

whigery has met with a signal defeat

in the recent elections in North Car-

olina. According to the returns from

all the Counties except three, it appears

that the Democratic party have gained

a majority of near 4000. The Demo-

crats have gained 14 members of the

Legislature and lost seven. The Sen-

ate will stand 27 democrats and 23

Whigs, and the House 65 Democrats

and 55 Whigs.

The Texas Boundary Bill it appears

has not passed the House of Represen-

tatives by a majority of 50 as erroneously

reported by the telegraph and pub-

lished in the Charleston Mercury.—

"The mistake of the telegraph," (says

the Mercury), "originated in the Wash-

ington correspondent of the Baltimore

papers telegraphing to the latter his

opinion that the bill would pass by fifty

majority." The indications now are

that the Texas Bill as well as the Cal-

ifornia Bill, will meet with stern and

determined opposition in this branch

of Congress; and in the case of the for-

mer, the Texas Boundary Bill, even

should it speedily pass the House by a

decided majority, it remains to be seen

whether Texas will consent to be thus

shorn and dismembered for a mere

consideration of dollars and cents.

THE LAMINE BOOK.—We have omitted

to acknowledge the receipt of several

large numbers of this beautiful and de-

servably good work, although it has

come regularly to hand. In referring

to our work so well and favorably to

the public, it is especially necessary to

say that it sustains its high reputation.

The Nos. for August and September

are very interesting and contains the

speech number of original designs and

engravings. The last number has 31

contributors—3 original designs, and 28

engravings.

Correspondence of the

Mercury.

WASHINGTON, August 12, 1850.

An the 31st inst. today, the California

bill was taken up, and Mr. Soule op-

posed its passage in a speech distin-

guished alike for its argumentative ab-

ility, and its vigorous and impassioned

eloquence. The bill, he said, was a

well fitted Mr. Soule em-

phasized the importance of the

bill, and the necessity of its passage.

He then proceeded to read the

bill, and the House adjourned.

The bill, he said, was a

well fitted Mr. Soule em-

phasized the importance of the

bill, and the necessity of its passage.

He then proceeded to read the

bill, and the House adjourned.

The bill, he said, was a

well fitted Mr. Soule em-

phasized the importance of the

bill, and the necessity of its passage.

He then proceeded to read the

bill, and the House adjourned.

The bill, he said, was a

well fitted Mr. Soule em-

phasized the importance of the

bill, and the necessity of its passage.

He then proceeded to read the

bill, and the House adjourned.

The bill, he said, was a

well fitted Mr. Soule em-

phasized the importance of the

bill, and the necessity of its passage.

He then proceeded to read the

bill, and the House adjourned.

The bill, he said, was a

well fitted Mr. Soule em-

phasized the importance of the

bill, and the necessity of its passage.

He then proceeded to read the

bill, and the House adjourned.

The bill, he said, was a

well fitted Mr. Soule em-

phasized the importance of the

